

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS**

RALPH JAMES
Claimant

APPEAL NO. 22A-UI-08149-JT-T

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE
DECISION**

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT**

OC: 06/14/20
Claimant: Appellant (1)

Iowa Code Section 96.6(2) – Timeliness of Appeal
P.L. 116-136, § 2104 – Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation

STATEMENT OF THE CASE:

On March 28, 2022, Ralph James (claimant) filed a late appeal from the October 8, 2021 (reference 03) decision that held the claimant was overpaid \$600.00 in Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) for the week ending July 25, 2020, due to the October 8, 2021 (reference 02) overpayment decision that indicated the claimant was not eligible for benefits for the affected period. After due notice was issued, a hearing was held on May 16, 2022. Claimant participated. Colleen McGuinty represented the employer. There were four appeal numbers set for a consolidated hearing: 22A-UI-08147-JT-T, 22A-UI-08148-JT-T, 22A-UI-08149-JT-T, and 22A-UI-08150-JT-T. Exhibit A, claimant's appeal letter, was received into evidence. The administrative law judge took official notice of the following Agency administrative records: KFFV, DBIN, KPYX, the reference 01 through 05 decisions, the claimant's online appeal in 22A-UI-05089-CS-T and the administrative law judge decision in that appeal number.

ISSUE:

Whether the appeal was timely. Whether there is good cause to treat the appeal as timely.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Having reviewed all of the evidence in the record, the administrative law judge finds:

On December 4, 2020, Iowa Workforce Development mailed the December 4, 2020 (reference 01) decision to the claimant's Dubuque last-known address of record. The reference 01 decision disqualified the claimant for benefits and held the employer's account would not be charged for benefits, based on the deputy's conclusion that the claimant voluntarily quit on December 31, 2019 without good cause attributable to the employer. The reference 01 stated the decision would become final unless an appeal was postmarked by December 14, 2020 or was received by the Appeals Section by that date. The weight of the evidence indicates the claimant received the reference 01 in a timely manner, prior to the December 14, 2020 deadline for appeal. The claimant did not take steps to file an appeal from the decision by the appeal deadline or at any point prior to March 28, 2022.

On October 8, 2021, Iowa Workforce Development mailed three overpayment decisions to the claimant's last-known address of record. The reference 02 decision held the claimant was overpaid \$2,160.00 in regular state benefits for 12 weeks between July 19, 2020 and October 10, 2020, due to the earlier decision that disqualified the claimant for benefits in connection with the voluntary quit from Sedona Staffing, Inc. The reference 03 decision held the claimant was overpaid \$600.00 in Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) for the week ending July 25, 2020, due to the October 8, 2021 (reference 02) overpayment decision. The reference 04 decision held the claimant was overpaid \$1,500.00 in Lost Wages Assistance Payments (LWAP) for five weeks between July 26, 2020 and August 29, 2020, due to the October 8, 2021 (reference 02) overpayment decision. The reference 02 and 03 decisions included an October 18, 2021 deadline for appeal. The reference 04 decision included an October 20, 2020 deadline for appeal. The weight of the evidence indicates the claimant received the reference 02, 03 and 04 decisions in a timely manner, prior to the respective deadlines for appeal. The claimant did not take steps to file an appeal from any of the overpayment decisions by the appeal deadline or at any point prior to March 28, 2022.

On February 17, 2022, Iowa Workforce Development mailed the reference 05 tax-offset notice/decision to the claimant's address of record. On February 23, 2022, the claimant filed an online appeal from the tax-offset decision. See Appeal Number 22A-UI-05089-CS-T. The claimant stated his reason for the appeal as follows: "Because I disagree to the amount i was told i owed." In other words, the claimant expressed in the February 23, 2022 appeal from the tax offset decision prior knowledge of the overpayment decisions and the overpayment amounts contained therein.

On March 28, 2022, the claimant drafted and faxed to Iowa Workforce Development customer service a request to waive repayment of the combined overpayment amount, \$4,260.00. Iowa Workforce Development customer service received the correspondence on March 28, 2022 and forwarded it to the Appeals Bureau. The Appeals Bureau received the correspondence on March 29, 2022 and treated as a late appeal from the disqualification decision and the overpayment decisions.

REASONING AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

Iowa Code section 96.6(2) provides:

2. Initial determination. A representative designated by the director shall promptly notify all interested parties to the claim of its filing, and the parties have ten days from the date of mailing the notice of the filing of the claim by ordinary mail to the last known address to protest payment of benefits to the claimant. The representative shall promptly examine the claim and any protest, take the initiative to ascertain relevant information concerning the claim, and, on the basis of the facts found by the representative, shall determine whether or not the claim is valid, the week with respect to which benefits shall commence, the weekly benefit amount payable and its maximum duration, and whether any disqualification shall be imposed. The claimant has the burden of proving that the claimant meets the basic eligibility conditions of section 96.4. The employer has the burden of proving that the claimant is disqualified for benefits pursuant to section 96.5, except as provided by this subsection. The claimant has the initial burden to produce evidence showing that the claimant is not disqualified for benefits in cases involving section 96.5, subsections 10 and 11, and has the burden of proving that a voluntary quit pursuant to section 96.5, subsection 1, was for good cause attributable to the employer and that the claimant is not disqualified for benefits in cases involving section 96.5,

subsection 1, paragraphs "a" through "h". Unless the claimant or other interested party, after notification or within ten calendar days after notification was mailed to the claimant's last known address, files an appeal from the decision, the decision is final and benefits shall be paid or denied in accordance with the decision. If an administrative law judge affirms a decision of the representative, or the appeal board affirms a decision of the administrative law judge allowing benefits, the benefits shall be paid regardless of any appeal which is thereafter taken, but if the decision is finally reversed, no employer's account shall be charged with benefits so paid and this relief from charges shall apply to both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding section 96.8, subsection 5.

The ten-day deadline for appeal begins to run on the date Workforce Development mails the decision to the parties. The "decision date" found in the upper right-hand portion of the Agency representative's decision, unless otherwise corrected immediately below that entry, is presumptive evidence of the date of mailing. *Gaskins v. Unempl. Comp. Bd. of Rev.*, 429 A.2d 138 (Pa. Comm. 1981); *Johnson v. Board of Adjustment*, 239 N.W.2d 873, 92 A.L.R.3d 304 (Iowa 1976).

An appeal submitted by mail is deemed filed on the date it is mailed as shown by the postmark or in the absence of a postmark the postage meter mark of the envelope in which it was received, or if not postmarked or postage meter marked or if the mark is illegible, on the date entered on the document as the date of completion. See Iowa Administrative Code rule 871-24.35(1)(a). See also *Messina v. IDJS*, 341 N.W.2d 52 (Iowa 1983). An appeal submitted by any other means is deemed filed on the date it is received by the Unemployment Insurance Division of Iowa Workforce Development. See Iowa Administrative Code rule 871-24.35(1)(b).

The evidence in the record establishes that more than ten calendar days elapsed between the mailing date and the date this appeal was filed. The Iowa Supreme Court has declared that there is a mandatory duty to file appeals from representatives' decisions within the time allotted by statute, and that the administrative law judge has no authority to change the decision of a representative if a timely appeal is not filed. *Franklin v. IDJS*, 277 N.W.2d 877, 881 (Iowa 1979). Compliance with appeal notice provisions is jurisdictional unless the facts of a case show that the notice was invalid. *Beardslee v. IDJS*, 276 N.W.2d 373, 377 (Iowa 1979); see also *In re Appeal of Elliott*, 319 N.W.2d 244, 247 (Iowa 1982). One question in this case thus becomes whether the appellant was deprived of a reasonable opportunity to assert an appeal in a timely fashion. *Hendren v. IESC*, 217 N.W.2d 255 (Iowa 1974); *Smith v. IESC*, 212 N.W.2d 471, 472 (Iowa 1973).

No submission shall be considered timely if the delay in filing was unreasonable, as determined by the division after considering the circumstances in the case. See Iowa Administrative Code rule 871-24.35(2)(c).

The evidence in the record establishes an untimely appeal. The weight of the evidence establishes that the claimant received the reference 03 FPUC overpayment decision in a timely manner, had a reasonable opportunity to file an appeal by the appeal deadline, but unreasonably delayed filing the appeal to March 28, 2022. The late filing of the appeal was not attributable to the Iowa Workforce Development error or misinformation or delay or other action of the United States Postal Service. There is not good cause to treat the late appeal as a timely appeal. See Iowa Administrative Code rule 871-24.35(2). Because the appeal was untimely, administrative law judge lacks jurisdiction to disturb the decision from which the claimant appeals in the present matter. See *Beardslee v. IDJS*, 276 N.W.2d 373 (Iowa 1979) and *Franklin v. IDJS*, 277 N.W.2d 877 (Iowa 1979).

DECISION:

The claimant's appeal from the October 8, 2021 (reference 03) decision was untimely. The decision that held the claimant was overpaid \$600.00 in FPUC benefits for the week that ended July 25, 2020 remains in effect.



James E. Timberland
Administrative Law Judge

July 8, 2022

Decision Dated and Mailed

jet/abd

Note to Claimant: This decision determines you have been overpaid FPUC under the CARES Act. If you disagree with this decision, you may file an appeal by following the instructions below. Additionally, instructions for requesting a waiver of this overpayment can be found at <https://www.iowaworkforcedevelopment.gov/unemployment-insurance-overpayment>. If this decision becomes final and you are not eligible for a waiver, you will have to repay the benefits you received.

APPEAL RIGHTS. If you disagree with the decision, you or any interested party may:

1. Appeal to the Employment Appeal Board within fifteen (15) days of the date under the judge's signature by submitting a written appeal via mail, fax, or online to:

**Employment Appeal Board
4th Floor – Lucas Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50319
Fax: (515)281-7191
Online: eab.iowa.gov**

The appeal period will be extended to the next business day if the last day to appeal falls on a weekend or a legal holiday. *There is no filing fee to file an appeal with the Employment Appeal Board.*

AN APPEAL TO THE BOARD SHALL STATE CLEARLY:

- 1) The name, address, and social security number of the claimant.
- 2) A reference to the decision from which the appeal is taken.
- 3) That an appeal from such decision is being made and such appeal is signed.
- 4) The grounds upon which such appeal is based.

An Employment Appeal Board decision is final agency action. If a party disagrees with the Employment Appeal Board decision, they may file a petition for judicial review in district court.

2. If you do not file an appeal of the judge's decision with the Employment Appeal Board within fifteen (15) days, the decision becomes final agency action, and you have the option to file a petition for judicial review in District Court within thirty (30) days after the decision becomes final. Additional information on how to file a petition can be found at www.iowacourts.gov/efile. *There may be a filing fee to file the petition in District Court.*

Note to Parties: YOU MAY REPRESENT yourself in the appeal or obtain a lawyer or other interested party to do so provided there is no expense to Workforce Development. If you wish to be represented by a lawyer, you may obtain the services of either a private attorney or one whose services are paid for with public funds.

Note to Claimant: It is important that you file your weekly claim as directed, while this appeal is pending, to protect your continuing right to benefits.

SERVICE INFORMATION:

A true and correct copy of this decision was mailed to each of the parties listed.

DERECHOS DE APELACIÓN. Si no está de acuerdo con la decisión, usted o cualquier parte interesada puede:

1. Apelar a la Junta de Apelaciones de Empleo dentro de los quince (15) días de la fecha bajo la firma del juez presentando una apelación por escrito por correo, fax o en línea a:

**Employment Appeal Board
4th Floor – Lucas Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50319
Fax: (515)281-7191
En línea: eab.iowa.gov**

El período de apelación se extenderá hasta el siguiente día hábil si el último día para apelar cae en fin de semana o día feriado legal. *No hay tarifa de presentación para presentar una apelación ante la Junta de Apelación de Empleo.*

UNA APELACIÓN A LA JUNTA DEBE ESTABLECER CLARAMENTE:

- 1) El nombre, dirección y número de seguro social del reclamante.
- 2) Una referencia a la decisión de la que se toma la apelación.
- 3) Que se interponga recurso de apelación contra tal decisión y se firme dicho recurso.
- 4) Los fundamentos en que se funda dicho recurso.

Una decisión de la Junta de Apelaciones de Empleo es una acción final de la agencia. Si una de las partes no está de acuerdo con la decisión de la Junta de Apelación de Empleo, puede presentar una petición de revisión judicial en el tribunal de distrito.

2. Si no presenta una apelación de la decisión del juez ante la Junta de Apelación de Empleo dentro de los quince (15) días, la decisión se convierte en una acción final de la agencia y tiene la opción de presentar una petición de revisión judicial en el Tribunal de Distrito dentro de los treinta (30) días. Puede encontrar información adicional sobre cómo presentar una petición en www.iowacourts.gov/efile. *Puede haber una tarifa de presentación para presentar la petición en el Tribunal de Distrito.*

Nota para las partes: USTED PUEDE REPRESENTARSE en la apelación u obtener un abogado u otra parte interesada para que lo haga, siempre que no haya gastos para Workforce Development. Si desea ser representado por un abogado, puede obtener los servicios de un abogado privado o uno cuyos servicios se paguen con fondos públicos.

Nota para el reclamante: es importante que presente su reclamo semanal según las instrucciones, mientras esta apelación está pendiente, para proteger su derecho continuo a los beneficios.

SERVICIO DE INFORMACIÓN:

Se envió por correo una copia fiel y correcta de esta decisión a cada una de las partes enumeradas.